PARE,-Klosque No. 12. Near Grand Hotel.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureat of the United Press and New York Association Press is at 31 to 59 Ann atreet. All information and documents for public use lastantly dissemi-nated to the press of the whole country.

New York and Its Neighbors

Until this year's election the vote of New York, with that of its neighboring and assimilated States, Connecticut and New Jersev, has been regarded as the uncertain and decisive factor in Presidential contests.

This year there was no doubt about New York, New Jersey, and Connectiont. They were expected to stand solid for honest Let us see how the group has responded to expectations.

Four years ago all three States went Democratic by the pluralities here set down: Now Jersey.....14,974 necticut 5.867

65,859 On Tuesday all these States went for McKinley and honest money by these amazing pluralities: New York. 54,000 54,000

413,000 The reversal of pluralities in these three States amounts to nearly half a million; a stupendous phenomenon, but glorious!

The New Feelings of Jones and Bryan.

Fine sentiments have been communicated by the Popocrat Chairman, JONES, and the Popocrat candidate, BRYAN, to the Federal President elect, McKINLEY. Both JONES and BRYAN, in acknowledging their defeat and in forwarding their congratulations to Canton, assume the tone of patriots who might easily have been DEBS'S jailers instead of unblushing gloriflers of him and his murderous rioting. "As Chief Executive," pro claims JONES, in his official capacity, "Mr. McKinley will have the cordial support of the millions of patriotic Americans who have cast their votes for WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN." The latter gentleman telegraphs pleasantly: "We have submitted the issues to the American people, and their will is

It is well to have the gentlemen now swearing anew their allegiance to the law and order of the United States headed by the leaders in the recent desperate effort to sacrifice them both and to make the Government swindle its creditors at the same time. This extraordinary and somewhat spectacular transformation leaves a doubt, however, whether the late leaders of Popocracy are sincere or hypocritical in their protestations of good citizenship. When they have dropped their pestilential agitation for the fraud of free silver coinage and have renounced specifically all association with anarchy and its apostles, then the peaceful and industrious public may be able to trust them.

The Pardon of Liliuokalani.

There is something suggestive in the state ment that when ex-Queen LILIUOKALANI received, the other day, a pardon from President DOLE, she smiled and said to the messenger: "It gives me very great pleasure, indeed, to receive this."

Nearly four years have passed since the annexation treaty which the Hawaiian ed with our own offered her not relief from the penalties of a convict, guilty of misprision of treason, but a handsome income. It set apart for her an annual sum of \$20,000, during life, " provided she in good faith submits to the authority of the Government of the United States and the Government of the islands '

This treaty President CLEVELAND opposed. and at length withdrew from the Senate, to which his predecessor had sent it. He proposed to give to LILIUOKALANI a throne instead of a pension, while he would treat leniently the members of the Hawaiian Government, because, as he phrased it. though not entitled to extreme sympathy. they have been led to their present predicament of revolt against the Government of the Queen."

It was not surprising that royalist plots of restoration followed, and that when these were discovered and put down, LILIUO-KALANI was convicted of complicity in them and sentenced to five years of imprisonment and a heavy fine. But the Hawaiian Government was merciful and commuted this penalty, and now it has given her a full pardon, with restoration to civil rights.

It would have been well for LILITONALANI if the attempt of Mr. CLEVELAND to restore royalty had never been made, and if the treaty of annexation which Mr. HARRISON sent to the Senate had been ratified.

Gone, but Not Forgotten.

TOM WATSON comes out of the contest with twenty-one electoral votes to his credit; a showing which may be increased or decreased by later returns, and which has a curious interest rather than any political importance. This is not bad for a candidate whose letter of acceptance has never reached the public, and who has been taken seriously at no time and nowhere, except in those parts of the country where the general sense of humor is imperfectly

THOMAS'S twenty-one electoral votes are not his only reward. He has probably got more real fun out of the campaign than any other candidate running either for Vice-President or for President. Nobody knows yet how much HALE JOHNSON has enjoyed himself while standing with Joshua Lever-ING under the drip of the Prohibitionist fountain; but of Tom WATSON'S constant felicity during the past four months there is not the slightest doubt in the minds of those who have watched him. He has fairly bubbled with merriment and happiness In a canvass with the main issue less por tentous and the stake less tremendous, Tom's

mirth would have infected the nation. We confess to a sneaking fondness for this frank, blataut, and merry demagogue, who is so little of a humbug that he can hardly address the populace on his chosen themes without humorously winking at them, as if to take them into his confidence.

BRYAN is an actor who assumes many parts, some of them inexpressibly solemn and dreary. Warson is a comic acrobat who is always himself, but is always amusing. The mainspring of BRYAN's activity seems to be selfish vanity and self-consciousness. The significant feature of WATSON's individuality is a sort of gently malicious humor, which insists on blurting out in the funniest fashion possible just what is in his freakish mind at the moment. He opened the campaign by describing his associate and principal on the Populist ticket as a Windmill: a characterization which BRYAN has done his best since then to justify.

It is not from the Tom WATSONS, whether they be in the middle of the road or in the wayside ditch, that the institutions of this republic are in danger. You hardly fear to encounter, even on the darkest night, in the loneliest place, a fellow who is always whistling cheerfully, or chuckling privately over some good joke, past, present or in contemplation. Warson is either whistling or chuckling whenever you meet him. At this very moment we doubt not that he is grinning across the country at BRYAN's plight, and whistling and chuckling over his own twenty-one electoral votes, regarding it as the greatest joke of ancient or modern times that; he, Tom Warson, should ever have been a candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

Whatever crazy notions he may entertain in his plebald intellectuals, we maintain that in contrast with the ALTGELDS, the TILLMANS, the WAITES and LEWELLINGS, and the BRYANS themselves, Tom is a respectable and even an engaging figure.

Jewish Women in Council.

Beginning on Sunday, November 15, and continuing until the 20th, the first National Council of the Jewish Women of the United States will be held in this city. The movement for the establishment of this council had its origin in the Congress of Religious in Chicago, in September, 1898, when the lady who is now the President of the Council, spoke in favor of a larger activity among Jewish women in religious affairs as the surest method of combating the skepticism now very general among the Jews born in this country. Hundreds of Jewish women responded to the call for the organization of a National Council, the objects of which are thus defined in the call for the meeting: "To encourage in its members a deeper study of the Bible, religion, history, and literature of the Jewish faith; to bring about a closer relation among Jewish women; to furnish by a union a medium of communication and means of prosecuting work of common interest; to foster united efforts in behalf of Judaism by supplying means of study."

The basis of representation at the Council is two delegates for each section, there being a section in each city or town in which there is an organization formed. The projectors of the movement have sagaciously arranged with the railroad companies for what is called a "one and one-third rate" for all delegates attending the Council, the form of proceedings at which has been clearly outlined and shows a remarkable familiarity with the rules of parliamentary procedure. On the afternoon of the first day, Sunday, there will be a meeting of the Committee of arrangements preliminary to the Council. and one hour and a half later, of the Committee on Credentials. In the evening at 8 o'clock the formal proceedings will be opened by a prayer by one of the rabbis of New York, and an address of welcome by the President of the New York section, Mrs. KOHUT. There will be three sessions. in the morning, afternoon, and evening, on each of the three days following, devoted to addresses and discussions and to reports limited to five minutes in each case. On the fifth and last day of the session, permanent officers will be elected and arrangements made for prosecuting the work of the Council hereafter. How far these efforts will be successful there is no present way of indicating, though the more zealous leaders find abundant encouragement in the success which has attended the movement since 1893, which is shown by the estabchment of centions the United States

The number of cities in the country having by the last Federal census a population n excess of 50,000 is fifty-eight, and the establishment of nearly fifty sections, therefore, indicates that in the large cities of the country, at least, Jewish women who have taken, and under the rites of Judaism can take, no part in religious ceremonials, have been active in the new movement. This finds its inspiration in the fact, generally acknowledged, that Jewish women adhere with much greater steadfastness to the teachings of their ancient faith than do men, and that if the present movement for "liberalizing" Jewish forms and observances is to be stayed or arrested, such a result can only be brought about by the energetic cooperation of the Jewish women who are to be represented in this National Council.

The Influence of Colleges on the American Community.

The extent to which the American people are indebted to their colleges for intellectual discipline, for scholarship, and for culture, is the subject of an interesting article contributed to the current number of the North American Review by Dr. CHARLES F. THWING, the President of the Western Reserve University and Adelbert College. The statistics collected in the pursuit of the inquiry will seem the more remarkable when we bear in mind the rela tively small proportion of the citizens of this country-only about 300,000 in allwho have been members of colleges in the last century and a quarter.

In considering the part played by college men in national or State affairs, we have to keep in view the fact that the very large number of graduates who become clergymen, teachers, and physicians, are for the most part debarred by the nature of their vocations from active participation in public life. It is nevertheless true, as Dr. THWING points out, that of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence forty-two had received a liberal education. Of the committee of five appointed to draft the document, three members, JEFFERSON, ADAMS, and LIVINGSTON, were college bred. At least thirty-five of the fifty-five men composing the Philadelphia Convention

of 1787, which framed the Constitution, had had the advantage of a college training. We have lately directed attention to the fact that the "Virginia plan" and the "New Jersey plan" were both devised by Princeton men, and that the compromise between those plans ultimately sanctioned by the Federal Convention was largely due to another graduate of the same institution. The men who were most influential in the struggle in the State Conventions, which resulted in the adoption of the Constitution, were men who had been trained in colleges. Of the Presidents of the United States,

been thirteen of the Vice-Presidents. An examination of the biographical sketches of Congressmen reveals the additional fact, that one-half of those who have served in the United States Senate, have been college trained; and the same thing may be said of somewhat more than one-third of those who have been members of the House of Representatives. If we turn to the State Governments, we find the influences of colleges no less unmistakable. Dr. THWING tells us that of the men who have been conspicuous in the public affairs of Rhode Island during the last century and a half, only three can be mentioned who have not been graduates of Brown University. Almost equally potent has been the rôle of Harvard College in Massachusetts, of Yale College in Connecticut, of Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, of Bowdoin College in Maine, and of Union College in New York.

It is further to be noted that many, though by no means all, of the advances made by Americans in the knowledge of the laws of nature, have been made under the patronage of the colleges, even if they have not been directly effected by college officers. Dr. THWING asserts that of the ten Americans who have contributed most largely to the progress of natural and physical science. eight will be found to have been enrolled in the college faculties. The greatest American linguists, as well as the greatest American mathematicians, our greatest philosophers and psychologists, and several of our ablest economists, have at one time or another served as teachers in our universities Most of the researches into the condition of the early races of this conti-nent, or of the Latin and Greek perples, or of the natives of the far East, have found in the colleges their chief supporters and leaders. It is usually in connection with colleges that archmological museums are organized. It is also true that our acquaintance with the literature of the Greeks and Romans, the two peoples which, next to the Hebrew people, have most profoundly affected modern civilization, is derived largely through college instrumentalities. Without the college, scholarship proper would be bereft of its most useful agency and its most healthful conditions. The American scholar, in the conventional sense of that term, has usually, though of course not always, been an officer

We pass, lastly, to a question which, as Dr. THWING admits, is not so easily answered, namely, the value of the college considered as a means of promoting literature. It is undisputed that in any list of American writers, working at any given date and at any given locality, the number of college-bred men would not be found t exceed the number of those who have lacked a college training. The principal worth of the contribution, which colleges make to literature, is to be measured by the extent to which they uphold literary standards, inspire literary motives, and by the degree in which they foster literary atmospheres and conditions. At the same time, Dr. THWING contends that of the really great authors of the country, a majority are college trained. Thus, he thinks, it would be generally acknowledged that, of the five or six men who are commonly regarded as the greatest poets of the United States, four out of the five, or five out of the six, have been college graduates. Of the five greatest historians of America: BANCROFT, HILDRETH, PRES-COTT, MOTLEY, and PARKMAN are, of course, referred to, all received a college training. The foremost romancer, HAWTHORNE, and the foremost essayist. EMERSON, were sons of New England colleges. When we add that our greatest writers upon philosophical, ethical, and theological subjects have had, with hardly an exception, the advantages of receiving a university education, it will be generally acknowledged that Amercan colleges have had a large share in the creation of American literature.

in an American university.

Senor Moret's Speech of Warning.

Our Madrid correspondent has sent to us a report of a spirited speech upon the Cuban question delivered at Saragossa by a leader of the Spanish Liberal party, Senor Morer. It was a speech of warning to the Spanish t. He charged the Ministry with keeping the Spanish people in ignorance concerning the war in Cuba. "The victories announced by the official despatches." he affirmed, "are nothing but disasters. If the men in the field against Spain were only bandits," he added, "it would not have been necessary for Spain to transport to Cuba 200,000 troops to fight them. Those who suppose that the Cuban insurrection is weak are mistaken. The war is not to be ended by force of arms."

These are the sombre words of Senor Morer, a man of political importance in Spain, who, in the event of the fall of the CANOVAS Ministry, would assuredly be a power in the Spanish Government.

He held the existing administration to its responsibility for the state of affairs in Cuba. Its presumption and obstinacy have been the cause of the ill fortunes of Spain. It has been guilty of deception, and has suppressed the truth. It has dissipated the public revenues. It has been a failure Minister Canovas," exclaimed Señor MORET, "has no right to speak of washing his hands of the disgrace if our military leaders in Cuba shall fail."

Sefior Moner would save Spain by appeal ing to the reason of her people. In the case of Cuba he would seek peace, not through war, but through diplomatic and political agencies, which means, we suppose, that he would enter into negotiations with the re-

public of Cuba. In closing his speech at Saragossa Señor MORET spoke with especial solemnity. "If," "we overcome the rebellion, what a terrible situation we shall be called upon to confront after our triumph! If, on the other hand, we fail to overcome it, I dare not think of what shall happen here in Spain. I fear that the Government will not again open the Cortes save to proclaim the

final catastrophe!" It was in the far-famed Aragonese city of Saragossa that Senor Morer delivered this admonitory and portentous speech. It was not long ago that a desponding appeal for peace was addressed to the Government by the "Mothers of Saragossa," whose husbands and sons had fallen in the battles of Spain against Cuba.

Our Madrid correspondent furnished us with some of the press comments made upon this speech. Those of El Pais are impressive. It says: "Señor Moret's declarations are extremely grave, for a man in his position would not make them unless he possessed the proof of their truth. The Spanish people had known that the war would be ruinous to Cuba, but they are now beginning to discover that Cuba will be Spain's Waterloo. It is to be feared that the inexerable law of destiny will be fulfilled, and that the Spanish flag will cease

to wave over the American seas. These are, indeed, critical times for Spain The only hopeful feature in the case is that a few of her statesmen, including Marshal fifteen have been graduates; so, too, have MARTINEZ CAMPOS, ex-Premier SAGASTA,

and Seffor Moner, have begun to warn her that she is surely doomed to suffer if she shall much longer continue in her career of folly and madness.

It is useless to try to keep BRYAN before the people as an influential figure in politics. He will disappear from consideration entirely ong before the 4th of next March. The American people will have something more important to think about than the defeated candidate of a

ost cause. In our last letter from Madrid we were informed of the existence of a widespread sus-picion in Spain that WEYLER is a republican! This charge was first brought against him by the Correspondencia Militar, the organ of the Minister of War, who, as has been surmised, is desirous that WEYLER shall be deprived of his command in Cuba. A number of Spanish papers express their disbelief in the charge, but El Pais, which speaks for Spanish republicanism admits that it is true and asks: "What of it?" We say that, if it is true, the butcher ought to be removed as a traitor to his King. Neither the Queen Regent nor Gen. AZCARRAGA CAL trust him. He is fighting, or, rather, sending others to fight, against republicanism in Cuba that cannot help his case, for, indeed, he is bringing destruction upon the Spanish army, and thus opening the way for the success of the Cuban republic. Possibly he is both a recrean and an assassin.

The universal desire now is for a rest from political contention. Everybody wants to give undistracted thought to business. The gen eral impression is that the time has come for making a little money.

The gold-standard men have never favored any mode of putting gold into the Treasury other than by the sale of bonds.—Cincinnaff Enquirer.

Oh, yes, they did. They were in favor of electing McKINLEY President, pledged to maintain the gold standard and to raise enough Federal revenue, and their scheme is magnificent at the start. McKINLEY has been elected and gold is pouring in.

There are sympathizers with Cuba in Spain; there are a good many in France; and it would seem that there are some in Italy, for Cuban clubs have been formed in Rome, Milan, and Florence. We do not hear of any in England, where there are apprehensions that Cube may yet seek for annexation to the United States. We do not hear of any in Germany, which, indeed, is not accustomed to extend sympathy to any outside people suffering from oppression or fighting for freedom.

We wish that our American shipbuilders. the employers and the workmen, received advantage from those new contracts for the building of steamships to run between a number of our Southern seaports and British or German ports. The flag, our flag, ought to float from American ships upon all the reas of the world.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE ELECTION.

Population of the McKinley States and of the Bryan States Compared—The Late Victory Made Still More Impressive.

In the electoral colleges McKinley has a majority of about a hundred and a popular majority, a rare triumph, of over a million votes. A ontrast of the size of the communities in which the McKinley sentiment prevailed with the size of the communities dominated by the Bryan sentiment gives still further weight to the honest-money victory. In the tables given below. the vote and population of 1896 not being def initely known, the vote of 1892 and the population of 1890 are taken, being ascertained and sufficiently accurate to be substituted for the figures of this year: Total vote in 1892. Pop McKinley.

Connecticut...... 164,766

Delaware..... 87,242

Illinola.....

1,208,180

	ee	E-15E-40.
lowa	448,159	1,911,896
Kentucky	340,544	1,858,635
Maine	110,410	661,086
Maryland	218,275	1,042,890
Massachusetts	891.028	2,238,943
Michigan	460,217	2,093,899
Minnesota	267,238	1,301,828
New Hampshire	89,828	376,530
New Jersey	836,578	1,444,933
New York	.866,145	5,997,958
North Dakota	36,118	182,719
Ohio	850,219	8,672,316
Oregon	78,491	313,767
Pennsylvania1	.008,010	6,258,014
Rhode Island	63,188	345,506
South Dakota	70,618	828,808
Vermont	55,774	532,422
West Virginta	171,071	762,704
Wisconsin	571,676	1,656,580
Wyoming	16,204	00,705
Totals	,680,359	40,013,458
Bryan. Total vo	te in 1894.	Population 1880.
Alabama	234,741	1,518,017
Arkansas	147,020	1,128,170
Colorado	93,848	419,198
Florida	66,641	591,422
Georgia	223,946	1,837,353
Idaho	19,407	84,885
Kansas	324,887	1,497,096
Louislana	114,455	1,118,587
Mississippi	52,500	1,259,600
Missouri	540,800	2,679,164
Montana	44,815	182,129
Nebraska	200,208	1,058,910
Novada	10,578	45,761
North Carolina	280,665	1,617,947
South Carolina	70,444	1,151,140
Texas	422,445	2,285,523
Utab	84,605	207,005
Virginia	202,252	1,685,980
Washington		349,000
	man and	00.040.040

Tennessee .. 267,598 1,767,518 Taking the figures of that election with those above, it will be seen therefore that the United States voted for McKinley by an electoral ma ority of more than 100 in a vote of 447; that the McKinley States declared for honest money an aggregate majority of 1,500,000, while the Bryan States voted for Repudiation by s majority of 500,000, or one-third as much, and that the population declaring for honest money was 40,000,000 against a Bryan population of 20,000,000, or twice as much

Totals.

Rife Shooting and Politics in the Nationa

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Much of the increased interest in rifle practice among the members of the National Guard of this State is due to the efforts of Brig.-Gen. Whitlock, general inspector of rifle practice. Gen. Whitlook was appointed by Gov. Flower in 1892, and was the only fleublician member of that Governor's staff. There was some surprise at his appointment, but it soon disappeared, and every one interested in the National Guard recognized that he was the right man in the right place. During Gen. Whitlock's term of office the number of qualified marksmen in the National Guard of the State has nearly doubled, and the number of sharpshouters is more than double what it was. Gen. Whitlock is desirous to be reappointed to Gov. Black's staff as he was to Gov. Morton's, and there is nothing in his politics to prevent his reappointment. He is a Republican, and has always been one; and he is an excellent general inspector of rifle practice.

Nov. 6. lock, general inspector of rifle practice. Gen.

A Live Dowdy in a Jug.

From the Bultimore Sun. Easton, Md., Nov. u.-Cornellus Evans, an oystertonger, caught an unbroken and uncorked jug on Choptank wild grounds while tonging oysters. The jug had small oysters and barnacies attached to the utside. When Mr. Evans poured the water out he found there was something alive inside the jug and too big to be got out through the jug's neck and uth. The only way to find out certainly what was the live thing was to break the jug, and when this was done a large, fat, and bealthy toadfish, or dowdy, or miller's thumb, as it is variously called tumbled out. The fish had evidently slipped into the open bouth of the jug when young and small, either when looking for food or as a place of refuge when pursued by an enemy. Finding comfortable quarters it was stay there. . A current would naturall, w past and into the jugs mouth, bringing an

In the Football Beason. Small boy to bothersome young sister-Say, Alice you would make a good football player. Allos-Why?

Alice's Brother-Oh, you intefere so nicely.

A CONTRAST. The Way of Gen. Grant and That of Mr.

Cleveland Regarding Caba,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.-If Mr. Cleveland rere desirous of following the policy of Gen. Grant in the case of Cuba, as that policy was exemplified when the Cubans were engaged in the ten years' war for independence, the time has come for him to manifest his desire. The documents in the case of Cuba sent from the State Department to the Senate at the last session of Congress in reply to a resolution of the Senate contain information that ought to be useful to this Administration. Among the papers submitted there were communications from Gen. Cushing and Gen. Sickles who had serv d in succession as the Ministers from Washington to Madrid. Though President Grant had at first favored the granting of belligerent rights to the Cubans in arms, he was subsequently led, through the argu ments of Secretary Fish, to take other ground but that change in his judgment did not prevent him from speaking plainly to Spain about her conduct in Cuba.

In November, 1875, Minister Cushing communicated to the Spanish Ministry the text of a message prepared for transmission to Congrees, in which, as concerned the Cuban war the President intimated that intervention would be resorted to unless positive results were reached without much further delay, Mr. Cleveland must be aware that this intimation was conveyed to the American Minister for the information of Spain, but never up to this time has he given heed to the example

mation was conveyed to the American Minister for the information of Spain, but never up to this time has he given heed to the example that was thus set by his more courageous predecessor in office. The Spanish Minister did not strike an attitude of defiance when the Intimation was brought to his knowledge. "He received it coolly," said Minister Cushing. Early in the eusuing year Mr. Cushing was instructed to inform Spain that while this Government did not seek to acquire Cuba, the President was desirous that peace, order, and good government should be established there, and that Spain should observe her treaty obligations. If Mr. Cleveland has ever sent a notification of this kind to Spain through Mr. Hamis Taylor, who now represents this Government there, the news of it has been carefully concealed.

"It is time," said Secretary Fish, in a despatch dated March 22, 1876, "that Spain should recognize the long endurance of the United States under unfulfilled promises and repeated assaults on the rights of American citizens, and it is time that Spain should ercognize the long endurance of the United States under unfulfilled promises and requested assaults on the rights of American citizens, and it is time that Spain should earnestly undertake the work of repressing an insurrection while has become a public nulsance." Here surely is language a part of which might well be repeated by Mr. Cleveland twenty years after its original utterance. Have not the United States been patient under grievances more serious than those of which complaint was made during the administration of President Grant?

At another period, when Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was Minister for the United States at Madrid, has instructions as to the case of Cuba were explicit, as they have been described in a memorand m prepared by Himself." I was directed." wrote Minister Sickles, "to remonstrate against the cruel treatment of prisoners captured in battle, and to hisist upon a more lumane conduct of the war. We oddered our sood offices to arrange a basis

she then made.

Ever since the present Cuban war bagan Secretary Oliney has held consultations about it with Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Minister of Spain at Washington, and all that has become known concerning them is that the Secretary has informed the Minister that "the President stands ready to urge the insurents to lay down their arms, and to give them a guarantee of the good faith of the Spanish Government in its promises of reform."

Such is the attitude of Mr. Cleveland toward Cuba. Such is the trifling result of the continuous consultations between the American Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister at Washington. The example set by Grant is utterly ignored by this Administration.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Interesting Information Afforded by Our Esteemed Contemporaries Yesterday.

From the World. It was a touching sight. The walls were crowded with pictures of dead statesmen. On a pile of books gleamed the white death mask of Abraham Lincoln, and lying beside it were the sculptured hands of the great emancipator. The silence was so absolute that the ticking of the clock could be heard. It was 8:45. Mrs. Bryan's father sat in his easy chair, his sightless countenance turned toward the light, his head thrown back in a listening attitude. It was the end of a great revolution. Mr. Bryan re

wrote the message. Then he stood up and read it.
How strong and brave and manly he looked. His damp bair was thrown back from his noble forehead. and the muscles of his throat stood out like th sinews of a gladiator. There was no fear, no regret in There was no trembling in the big strong hands. He looked like a leader at that moment.

From the Journal.

The day after the election the Journal set a new record for its competitors of the great world of jour nalism to struggle against. It printed and sold 1,506. 584 papers in Its various editions—a greater numb newspaper in the world ever circulated in From the Morning Advertiser.

Manager Pitou, remembering that he induced the young woman to wear the neckines, feels as badly over the loss as she does, and for this reason offered the large reward. Miss Mailinaon was seen last night in her dressing room in the theatre and was disconolate over her loss. She said that she valued th peckiace because it had been in her family for than three centuries more than for its intrinsic value.

The bauble, she says, is worth \$4,090. From the Tribune.

The Tribune will continue to do what it can to pro note the prosperity and subserve the best interests of New Jersey, giving in its special Jersey edition rarely eas than seven or eight columns of news each da besides publishing all the more important news from From the Herald.

The public, which always did know where to look t, as usual, in the Herald. From the Press

To the Editor of the Press.

Sir: The Syrian merchants, standing for sound money and protection, are happy over the news of the victory of the Republican party. This is largely due, we believe, to the work done by the Press. We

STRIAN MERCHANTS REJOICE.

congratulate you over the bright success. RAHAIM MALBAMI. Cleveland's Work All Done. From the Alexandria Gazette.

Under the new idea that success is the measure of nerit, Mr. Clevetand is unquestionably a great man. Those who knew him best, after six months of his est administration, said his mission was to break up and destroy the Democratic party. He has succeeded.

I ross the Indianapolic Journal.
"Woman come in and asked for consummated lye,"

said the grocer's new boy, with a grin. "You didn't try to correct her, did you?" asked the rocer.
"Me? Naw. I'm outo my job better than that. I just handed her a can of consecrated lye and dion't say a word."

Was there a Washington? Is this the land he won? Lafayette? Rochambeau? Twaddle and cant! Who cares if men decay Under the dollar's sway? God, for a Jackson, a Lincoln, a Grant!

Right at our very door, Echoes the battle's roar Crying to Heaven their blood as it falls: These be our biethren, sirs! Oh, if ye are not curs, Up with Old Glory o'er Moro's black walls!

MAY FOT HOLD GOOD HERE. What Mining Folk Say of the Transvant

The persons who represent the Macarthur-Forcest patents for extracting gold from its ores by the use of cyanide of potassium are not so sure that they have met with a serious defeat in the legal battle before the High Court of Justice in the South African republic as are those who represent the opposing interests. Walter D. Edmunds of Temple Court, who represents the patentee companies in this counry, said yesterday that it was altogether too early for any one to assert that the persons using the process throughout the other parts of the world would now refuse to pay royalties

and fight the patents instead. "In the first place," he said, "it is not yet tnown in this country upon what grounds the known in this country upon what grounds the Transvaal court has invalidated the patents. It should be borne in mind also that the Transvaal patents, as well as all other foreign patents granted to Macarthur and Forrest for these processes, were erroneously drawn so as to claim broadly the use of every cyanide solution for the extraction of gold. This claim, doubtless too broad in view of the prior art, has proved the stumbling block of these patents. It does not appear in the American patent, which is carefully limited to cover the use of a dilute solution of cyanide for the purpose mentioned.

"The Austrian patents were not overthrown upon their merits, but were declared void under the law because no work had been done under them in that country within three years of the time they were granted."

It is, of course, true that no decision rendered upon a patent in one country can affect the validity of a patent granted here under our laws. It is known, however, that evidence was gathered here showing not only that the fact was known that cyanide of potassium would dissolve gold, but also that a dilute solution of the cyanide would answer the purpose. Just how this would affect the trial of an infringement suit here, or how far the Transvaal decision would be used by our Judges, no one can tell until the event. Transvaal court has invalidated the patents.

THE AILSA TO BLAME.

Judge Brown So Decides in the Alles-Bourgogue Collision Case. Judge Brown of the United States District Court has handed down his decision in the several libels which arose out of the collision between the steamship La Bourgogne of La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique and the

place in this harbor on Feb. 29 of this year

in his decision the Justice says: "I think there should be a decree in favor of the Bourgogne and against the Allsa as the responsible cause of the collision. . . . The clear weight of evidence seems to me to. show that the Allsa was anchored in the channelway to the westward of the prescribed anchorage limits. The conclusion that the Alisa was anchored much outside of anchorage limits and right in the pathway of vessels seeking customary anchorage fixes upon her the primary responsibility for the collision. No

primary responsibility for the collision. No existing circumstance justified her anchoring at that place. The fact that the day was 3aturday, an outgoing steamer day, and that the Alisa was in advance of other steamers that were certainly to be expected later, is another circumstance which made it especially blamable in the Alisa to anchor where she did. If she did not know her position, soundings would have sufficiently given it. * * "

"The testimony and the circumstances indicate that at the time when the Alisa was first seen the Bourgogne was going quite slowly. She was not violating the rule requiring that a versel under way in fog shall go at 'moderate speed. There can be no question that a good lookout was kept up on the Bourgogne; that the Alisa was seen and reported; that the Bourgogne at once reversed. * * The presumption of fault as against a steamer colliding with snother at anchor does not arise where the latter is anchored in an improver place, where no auch vessel is expected to be found at anchor, and where the moving vessel has no notice, actual or presumptive, of the other's presence in time to avoid her." tound at anchor, and where the moving vessel has no notice, actual or presumptive, of the other's presence in time to avoid her."

This case is one of the largest libels ever brought in the United States courts of this district, and it has a bearing upon a large number of other libels in which the Alias is concerned. Among these additional libels are fifteen different claims of the Western Assurfices Company of Toronto. All told the libels amount to between \$450,000 and \$600,000.

CAME IN WITH ONE SCREW.

Fuerst Bismarck Broke Her Starboar The marine observer at Fire Island saw in

the offing at 11:23 o'clock yesterday morning a big three-funneled steamship flying the German flag and bunting of the sea code, which he translated: "Broke shaft. Telegraph company for as-

sistance." The disabled steamship was the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck, from Ham-burg, and she appeared to be going almost at her usual speed. After taking a pilot her commander, Capt. Albers, decided that he wouldn't require the services of tugs to help guide him through the ship channel. The ship came up to Quarantine under her own steam, and the tugs

were utilized only in helping to dock her. Chief Engineer Jonas says the big ship was when a vibration of the starboard crank shaft prompted him to shut off the starboard engines. The passengers were in their berths, and only a few were a wakened by the slight shivering of the ship, which went ahead under her port en-

Engineer Jonas and his assistants found that Engineer Jonas and his assistants found that the crank shaft connecting with the low pressure cylinder had broken in the after bearing. The top of the journal box was lifted, and a fracture was disclosed extending diagonally across the shaft, which is 19% inches in diameter. Chief Jonas said that if he had not stopped the engines immediately after he felt the strange vibration, much damage might have resulted.

suited.

A notice was posted on the bulletin board at the head of the saloon companionway saying that the crank shaft was broken and that the ship would go to port under one screw.

Chief Jonas and his men began removing the fractured crank shaft within a few hours after the accident. There was a spare crank shaft aboard, and it was almost ready to nut in place when the Fuerst Bismarck was docked at 7 o'clock last night. The bearing in which the break occurred was not damaged. Chief Jonas thinks there was a flaw in the crank shaft.

Among the Fuerst Bismarck's 403 cabin nas. Among the Fuerst Bismarck's 403 cabin par sengers were Mme, Lillian Nordica, the prim donna, and A. Cass Canfield.

TRESPASS IN A GRAVETARD. Lodge to Pay Synagogue 2000 Damage for Burying in Its Plot.

The Chevra Mikro Kodesh Anshey Klodower Synagogue of 101 East Broadway owns a burial plot in Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn, adjoining a much larger plot owned by the Mor kower Lodge, I. O. F. S. of Judah. Between December, 1893, and May, 1894, the Moskower which is a rich association, trespassed on the plot of the other organization by burying two bodies there in such a position as to interfere with the erection of a gate and fence. The in jured association applied to the trespassers for redress.

All the satisfaction they could get was premise of the trespassers to allow the other to bury two bodies in the trespassers' grounds. This did not satisfy them, and they brought suit in the Supreme Court, claiming \$350 dan ages. A jury before Justice Giegerich yeste day awarded \$300 damages to the plaintiffs.

> Habitual Bl-cerebration. I rom the Detroit Free Press.

"With his arm around the distressed maid-"First floor!"
"First floor!"
"The Indian fled, hotly pursued by the heroic hunter. As the
"Second floor!"
"Savage paused on a bluff there was

"Third door."
"And Nick of the Woods leaped forth—" And with a mighty leap grasped the brawny

edskin—
This is only given in demonstration that the
This is only given in demonstration that the
numan mind is capable of entertaining two
houghts and distinctive ideas at one and the
houghts and distinctive ideas at one and the same time, metaphysicians to the contrary not-withstanding. This feat is daily performed by a Detroit elevator boy, and the consecutiveness of the dime novel narrative which he is reading is not even disturbed by the manipulation of the civator.

the elevator. Journalism Up North. I rom the Alaska News

Trom the Alasko News.

Those who have witnessed the struggles of the News during the past two weeks to issue a paper printed on wrapping paper, butchers' paler, wall paper, or any old kind of paper we could get to print on, will appreciate our feelings while waiting for the Topeka to arrive with a supply of regular stock. The beat was due Wednesdar evening, but one to beary and continuous fogs was delayed and did not reach here till Friday evening, during which time the forms were lying on the press waiting for paper, and the business manager of this triumph of nincteenth-century journalism was pulling his hair out by the handsful.

NEW BOOKS.

critical reviews by American artists, with

abundant Illustrations, some of them wood en-

gravings, some in half-tone. It is everybody's

privilege, we believe, to be a partisan in the

matter of art, and to side for this or that with

Betef Bertews of Important and Interestne New Publications. The Century Company publishes a very handsome and a very interesting book in "Medera French Masters," a series of blographical and

quite all the serious ardor possible. One may talk up or at least one does talk up when one pleases—for the impression or the detail, for the unadjusted spectrum or for color as the mere Philistine sees it. Personally we like to hear any partisan who is qualified to talk well, and we have been particularly interested in Mr. Harry W. Watrous's account of Meissonier, included in this volume. One who does not care for Meissonler at all, one who, as Mr. Watrous suggests, is out for "plein air" and "vibration" and things, and has no patience with the painstaking "min-latures on a sou" for which this master was responsible, is not called upon, of course, to bother himself with Mr. Watrous's opinions in the matter; or, if the plein airist likes, he may look these opinions over and controvert them. If it should be the disposition of the plein airist to say things of Mr. Watrous, Mr. Watrous ought not, in fairness, to mind, for he certainly has found things to say of the plein airists. Impressionistic painters of all the new sorts are hereby warned that this apologist for Meissonier does not take them at all seriously. A picture, consisting of a splotch of fierce, un-tempered green, with a formless sheep violently and grotesquely interpolated in the extreme northwest corner; trees and streams made haphazard with the whole unrelated paint box; all those queer things in the contemplation of which one is asked to shut one's eyes to the degree necessary for a proper interpretation-to shut them altogother, doubtless, in a great many cases-those are matters that a sincere pupil and follower of Meissonler would naturally abominate, and Mr. Watrous overwhelms them with a satire that is certainly sharp and interesting enough to be appreciated even by those who represent the other side of the case-who ap-Atlas line steamship Ailsa. The collision took prove of the sporadic sheep hoisted precariously upon a corner of the smelted and conglomerated patch of grass, and of the reckless impressionistic color tumuits labelled trees and streams. But Mr. Watrous's account of Melssonier is only one of the many interesting reviews here contained. Mr. George P. A. Healy treats of Couture, Mr. Kenyon Cox of Puvis de Chauvannes, Mr. Will H. Low of Gérôme, Mr. E. H. Blashfield of Bonnat, Mr. J. Carroll Beckwith of Carolus-Duran, Mr. Theodore Robinson of Corot, Mr. William A. Coffin of Rousseau, Mr. Arthur Hoeber of Diaz, Mr. William H. Howe of Troyon, Mr. D. W. Tryon of Daubigny, Mr. Wyatt Eaton of Millet, Mr. Samuel Isham of Courbet, and Mr. J. Alden Weir of Bastien-Lepage, and there are reviews besides, so that the field is covered very well; and as for the numerous illustrations, they are beautifully produced and altogether attractive and charm-

> It must be that dialect stories and sketches recommend themselves in a high degree to the reading public, else there would hardly be such a generous number of them put forth by the publishers. Some of this dialect is exceedingly lifficult, and a fair inference seems to be that the reading public is not averse to hard labor. It is to be said of "Artie," by George Ade (Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago), that the dialect contained in it is not nearly as difficult as some. Artie is a young Chicagoan, and illustrates, we suppose, a fashion of thought and speech that is common enough in Chicago to be easily discoverable. We cannot find that Chicago has any particular need to be ashamed of him, for he has humor and good nature, and, as we have intimated, a disposition—that to us seems laudable-to be understood. His account of a church charity entertainment, or "charity graft," as he calls it, is nicely fluent and not devoid of imagination, and the same is to be said of his narrative of a poker game with certain "hot members" over at "Kennedy's room," of his confidences regarding "Mamle," the girl of his heart, of his anecdote of the "pool shark" who was " four-flushin'" and unable to "sling the bull con " into Artie on a certain occasion, and of his stories generally. Inasmuch as so many story-persons are talking dialect, each in the manner dearest to his own heart from Scotland to Louisiana, from the Bowery to Tennessee, and from Tennessee back to the Isle of Man, we see no reason why Artie, in Chicago, should not talk his. Chicago is a great city. and has its rights. Nor was it to be expected that it would omit to take advantage of them.

"American Highways," by Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard (Century Company), is a popular account of the conditions of our highways and rushing along through a smooth sea at a 20- of the means by which they may be bettered. its chapters treat severally of the general his tory of road building, of early American roads, of the effect of this climate upon roads, of the nature and distribution of road materials and their methods of use, of the governmental relations of roads, of road ornamentation and administration, of the machines used in road making, of cost, education in the science of road building, sidewalks and city streets, and so on. Of course such a book, coming as it does from so practised a hand, overflows with information, and it is admirably constructed, and very readable as well. It is illustrated.

In "The Fearsome Island," by Albert Kinross Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago), the reader rill find a story calculated to keep him very sharply alert. He will be amazed and terrified by the number and variety of pitfalls on the island, by the shocking ingenuity of all of them, and by the briskness and tremendousness of their action, and he will first draw his breath when Silas Fordred, master mariner of Hythe, gets safely away to sea on page 124. The terrors of the island seem to have been founded in science rather than in mere unaccounting magic, but it can truly be said that that is absolutely nothing against them. If ever there was a fearsome island, this was it, and, as we have intimated, it was a surprising mercy that Silas Fordred ever got away.

Scotland has sent us golf and the Scottish

dialet story, and each has had an extraordinary vogue. While we may well be grateful for both these gifts, there are times when we cannot but realize how easy it is to have too much of a good thing; and at no time is that feeling more pronounced than when we are lured into reading commonplace story about commonplace people, that apparently has little to recommend it beyond the fact that it is written in the alleged language of the "Land o' Cakes." In "Robert Urquhart," by Gabriel Setoun (Fenno & Co.), we have again the "Dominie" and the "Meenister," the "Robs" and "Marg'ets" that we begin to weary of, and they talk an immense amount of jaw-breaking dialect and say very little, in the old familiar way. It would almost seem as though there must be, perhaps somewhere in the wilds of Glasgow, a factory where manuscripts in the English language that have gone the rounds and found no acceptance are taken in and, by a simple process, turned out as machine-made Scottish novels. It can easily be seen that the process is one that presents no great difficulty and yet gives important results. Thus, when, in the ordinary everyday lovel, the hero, meeting the heroine, greets her with some conventional remark about the weather, the reader is apt to yawn and skip the next page or two. But what a difference when the manuscript has been put through the ma-chine! When by the "braw licht o' the mune" Sandy says to his lady love, "Heet, lassle, 'tis a graund nicht the nicht!" and she replica, 'Hoot awa' Tonald-but awn no contradeectin' ye!" the reader at once sees the introduction to a fine Scottish light comedy scene. The above is merely an imaginary instance but there is much in "Robert Ur juhart" that is of about the same calibre. Perhaps, one of these days, some well-known writer will turn the tide of fashion by giving us a simple, unexciting tale, written in the soft, seductive pidgin-English" of the Chinese laundryman. He might thus open up a new literary field, and, at the same time, give the tired novel reader a much needed rest.

Two or three years ago there came into momentary prominence in London a small